

Uses: Any child or adult who is suffering a calcium deficiency, no matter what the physical symptoms or pathology may be, can be normalized and restored to a healthy balance by the daily administration of ground bone. The dose is not limited, for the gastric juices can only take care of sufficient to bring about a normal calcium balance, and any excess will be passed on as harmless residue with the other undigested elements of the food.

In malnutrition, rickets and other faulty bone development, delayed dentition and skin diseases which are due to nutritional disorders, a daily dose of ground bone will work a marked change when combined with other necessary hygienic and dietetic measures. Appetite and digestion are improved, body building, bone and muscular development are augmented, and they seem to take on new life.

The writer has several boys and girls under observation who have had a small daily dose of ground bone ever since they were one year old, the oldest being eight years; all are physically perfect, without carious teeth—in fact, have perfect dentures—and all are unusually free from infectious and epidemic diseases.

In tubercular diseases, especially of the lungs, ground bone, in teaspoon doses along with other appropriate measures, hastens the arrest of the malady and the early calcification of the tuberculous area. All my tuberculous patients receive raw, scraped or chopped meat, raw fertile eggs and two daily doses of ground bone, in addition to other accepted methods of treatment.

In gastric ulcer a very finely powdered bone is a perfect antacid, and can be given freely to effect, to counterbalance excessive acidity; and together with proper diet will help heal those annoying ulcers. Ulcers and infections of other parts of the body can be helped by the administration of ground bone, since in all such cases a calcium deficiency usually exists.

To my mind, after years of experiment and observation, there can be no question that we humans, feeding as we do, should partake of a portion of fresh ground bone to help maintain our body calcium balance, as do the carnivorous animals who follow the law of nature by eating not only the flesh of their prey, but some of the bone, glands and, at times, the viscera as well.

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DIET IN UROLOGY

The rôle of diet in the treatment of genito-urinary diseases is receiving increasingly greater prominence. Some of the older dietary principles, such as the forcing of fluids in infections, laxative diets and avoidance of foods irritating to the urinary mucosa, still hold a prominent place in the urologist's treatment armamentarium. The proper type of forced feeding is frequently of value for the debilitated prostatic; or a blood-

building dietary will often go far toward preparing the patient with a malignancy for surgery.

In patients who have a tendency to develop uric acid calculi, a purin-free diet is indicated. Alkalinization, or acidification of the urine, is often desirable, the former in infections, especially the cocci group, or in patients with oxalate stones, and the latter in those with a bacillary infection or infections having phosphatic stones. These changes in reaction of the urine can often be brought about or aided by the proper diet.

Recent investigations have added still more to this field. Helmholtz found that a ketogenic diet consisting of 80 per cent fat will often sterilize the urine to such an extent that a urinary infection is eradicated. Bliss, Livermore, Prather, and others, have demonstrated that a diet deficient in vitamin A will produce urinary calculi in rats.

When considering the importance of both the old, accepted dietary principles, and the more recent developments in this field, it is evident that diet does have a very definite place in the treatment of genito-urinary diseases, and should be used more extensively.

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Action of Milk Injections in Gonococcal Infections.—The therapeutic efficacy of milk injections in gonorrhea, and particularly in the metastatic eye disorders, induced Buschke and Casper to study the action mechanism of milk injections in animal experiments. Studies on white rats disclosed that prophylactic intraperitoneal injections of milk protect the majority of the animals against a gonococcal infection induced with ten times the lethal dose. This could perhaps be interpreted as indicating an active immunity conferred on the animals by the milk injections. However, the authors point out that milk therapy has no influence on urethral gonorrhea, while it is highly effective in gonorrheal conjunctivitis, and that specific gonococcus vaccines do not influence the metastatic eye diseases of gonorrhea. Thus the action of milk cannot be considered due to the production of a specific immunity. The authors assume that the gonococcus produces certain toxins and that the milk checks the formation of toxin in the organism. By influencing the reticulo-endothelial system, it stimulates the leukocytes to phagocytosis and to the formation of protective substances.—*Klinische Wochenschrift*.

Cats and Scientists Give Verdict of "Wholesome" on Toledo Relief Meat.—Sixteen healthy cats, several laboratory food specialists, and a number of trained meat inspectors, including a specialist on canned meats, have returned a verdict of "wholesome" in favor of the relief meat distributed in Toledo, Ohio, and vicinity, where suspicion was recently aroused because of a number of cases of illness among children. The cats took an important part in checking up the evidence because they are dainty eaters and have been found the most effective test animals in food cases of this type. Local authorities had used mice in making preliminary tests and on the basis of their results had issued a statement that the meat was bad. Mice, say the Federal authorities, are not as dependable as cats for testing meat. Cats usually refuse even slightly spoiled meat, but if they do eat bad meat their reactions are immediate and unmistakable. . . .—United States Department of Agriculture Press Service.